

MARRLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 17, 1784.

P A R I S, March 16.

THE count de Treslan, knight of Malta, and the chevalier de Lucon, captain of the regiment of Champagne, being on the ninth instant at the opera, the latter by accident trod upon the toe of the former. M. de Lucon immediately asked his pardon, which did not satisfy M. de Treslan, who insisted on an apology being made before witnesses. Both grew warm, a challenge was given and accepted, to meet again the next morning. The count de Treslan was immediately wounded in the nostril; and his antagonist, contented with that satisfaction, had turned his sword downward; but the enraged count renewed the combat, and unfortunately received a wound in his body, of which he expired immediately. The attorney general hath received orders from the king to prosecute the chevalier de Lucon, who has absconded.

ROTTERDAM, April 7. Tranquillity is happily restored in this city. The mob, which had again assembled on Monday afternoon, after the burghers-guard had gone off their duty, gathered together before the house of M. Wifhoff, burgess of the company of lieutenant colonel J. J. Elzevier, and member of the free corps. On these new commotions, the burghers company, No. 5, of Mr. secretary Betharts, got immediately under arms; and repairing to the town house, the ensign of the company, Mr. Gerrard Vander Loog Houthoff, was detached with forty men towards the Princestraat, which having taken post before the house of the said M. Wifhoff, a resolution by the noble, grand, and venerable magistrate, was there read against all riots. The mob then dispersed by degrees; since which no tumultuous commotions have taken place.

L O N D O N, April 6.

To elect a man into parliament, says a correspondent, and at the same time control the free exercise of his mind, is one of the most absurd principles laid down in modern politics. Those who support it say, the creature is bound to obey the creator; but how is he bound? The Divine Creator set the example, when he gave to man free will, and an understanding to guide it.

We hear from Anglesea, in Wales, that a few days ago died there, Hugh Rowland Hughes, gentleman, aged one hundred and fourteen years, 11 months, and 27 days. He was born March 1, 1670, married in the year 1700, and had 9 children; he was married the second time in 1734, and had five children, he was married the third time, and had two children, viz. Hugh Evan Hughes, the Welsh poet, and a daughter; and in the year 1748 he married his fourth wife, whom he left a widow, with seven children, all men and women now alive, 24 of his offspring were at his burying at Am- wick church, on St. David's day last.

Extra of a letter from St. Asaph, Cornwall, March 30.

"The following alarming accident happened last night at this place. Mr. Taylor, from London, having opened a pretty large assortment of books in an assembly room belonging to Mr. Tallack, inn keeper, and made a publication of a sale by auction, the people repaired thither in the evening. Mr. Taylor had not sold ten lots before the greatest part of the floor instantaneously gave way, and fell down, and with the same all the people in the room, except a very few only. The confusion and alarm, as might be expected, were exceedingly great; and more hurt was occasioned by the struggle of the people to get off, than by their fall. Providentially very few people were in the room under. Luckily, though many were bruised in a slight manner, no person had a limb broken, or was considerably hurt."

April 20. Though no cabinet is more close than that of Versailles, something transpires of an intention to take some extraordinary steps in the East-Indies.

Private letters from France assert, that they will have five thousand men at the Mauritius by July next; and that the same number will be kept up during the peace, with a view to assist their settlements on the Comorand coast, in case of a future war. This is French logic, which a British minister will understand in a proper point of view.

It is said that her grace of Devonshire, in her canvass on Thursday last through St. Giles's, Scotland-yard, and St. James's market, conferred the honour of a most gracious salute on three chimney-sweepers, five greasy butchers, and four coal heavers.

The present election for Westminster, is said to have cost the Dutchess of Devonshire £.600 a day.

April 22. It is pleasant to hear certain members of the last parliament who despair of obtaining seats in the next, declare that they never will enter into so corrupt and depraved a place as St. Stephen's Chapel, as long as they live. It is to be hoped they will keep their words.

A correspondent informs us, that in a few days will appear an exact list of the names of those persons, who, after having signed the address to his majesty, thanking him for the dissolution of the late ministry, have, contrary to reason and common sense, voted for Mr. Fox.

A tradesman of the prince of Wales, being asked by his friends whether he had voted for Mr. Fox, replied, "Yes damn him; but I have procured nine of my own dependents to vote against him." This anecdote, which proves how difficult it is to resist the popular current in

a free country, may be depended on as a fact, although from a regard to the interest of the spirited tradesman we avoid giving any hints of his name, profession, or place of abode.

Letters from Paris mention that a storm seems rising in the North. The king of Prussia, it is reported, has recalled his minister from the court of Versailles. That gallant veteran, it appears, is determined to support his relation the prince of Orange against all the machinations of his natural enemies, the L—n faction, and the intrigues of the court of Versailles.

The decided part the Prussian has taken respecting the prince of Orange has revived the spirits of the British party at Rotterdam, who now publicly execrate the French influence. The healths of Frederick and Stadtholder are constant toasts in that city, and whoever refuses them meets with marks of the public resentment.

The most authentic accounts from Amsterdam declare, that the noble part the king of Prussia has taken in favour of the stadtholder, by his spirited expostulation with the States General, had given universal satisfaction to the English party in the United Provinces, and deranged the politics of France so effectually, that the minister from Versailles was preparing to return to Paris.

The States General are indispensably bound to maintain a perfect friendship with the king of Prussia, not only on account of the vast superiority of power which that monarch has gained; but as his troops lie so contiguous to their territories, in consequence of part of Guelderland having been yielded to his father by the treaty of Utrecht, the duchy of Cleves by the treaty with the elector Palatine; the districts that fell to the head of the house of Brandenburg as joint heir to our king William the third; and lastly the principality of East-Friesland, which was acquired by the extinction of the line of its ancient princes. Beside these powers, Prussia and Holland are engaged to each other by solemn treaties, which if the latter should break, it is easy to foresee a convulsion would ensue, that would probably in a very few months totally change the constitution of the United Provinces.

The emperor again visits Paris the ensuing summer, and after a short stay there, it is said, will travel privately to England.

A letter from Cadix says, that they hourly expect a large Venetian fleet of men of war to arrive off there to join the Spanish fleet, but whether they are intended to keep the Mediterranean clear of Barbary corsairs, or to go against Algiers, is not at present publicly known. The same letters say, that some French officers are arrived there to serve on board the Spanish men of war.

They write from Alicante, that a Dutch man of war had put into that port to repair the damage he received in an engagement with two Morocco xebecs; that the had sunk one, but the other got away by the help of her oars.

A letter from Leghorn says, that the Barbary States are getting ready a great number of armed vessels to send into the Mediterranean, so that there will be more cruisers out than ever was known, all very stout vessels, and well manned.

The king of France has bestowed many marks of favour on M. Suffren, and intends to dignify him with the most distinguished honours of that kingdom.

Sir Guy Carleton is shortly to go out governor general of our remaining territories in North-America. Beside other officers of government, he is to take with him a bishop, who is expected to make "the crooked straight, and the rough ways smooth;" or in other words, to make his way good, and render that cold climate as warm and comfortable to (some of) the inhabitants as any other part of America.

April 12. The Dutch are sitting out at the Texel, the Jupiter of 76, Mars 68, Stillinger 64, and Goes 56; Encknyfen, Hoorn, and Bellona frigates, for the Mediterranean.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, April 5.

"Parties never raged higher in Holland than at present; they are divided into two. The prince and the French; the former prevails every where with the people; but in the assembly of the States General, the latter preponderates. A powerful neighbour watches these motions with a jealous eye, as the head of the Brunswick interest on the continent."

The French and not the English, are in possession of Trincomale, on the island of Ceylon, in the East-Indies, between whom and the Dutch, there has been an alarming dispute, inasmuch, that monsieur de Bussy, who was gone to Pondicherry, was requested to return immediately.

D U B L I N, April 20.

The several regiments of the royal army now in this kingdom, when complete, will form a corps of effectual troops to the amount of 22,500 men. Our compact establishment for the national defence is only 12,000, and our quota of the standing army of the empire but 3000 more, making in all but 15,000 men.

It is an undoubted fact that seven regiments are for the future to be on Dublin duty; and of the six regiments ordered for the East-Indies from this establishment, only three are to go, and those three are to be immediately replaced from England.

It might perhaps be a very good mode for constituents, to insist on the constant attendance of their representatives, and to make it as unpardonable for them

not to attend to their duty, as to vote against their interest; as much mischief almost may be done by their absence, as by joining with their opponents; and had not this been the case, probably some late acts would not have passed.

Three thousand infantry, and a regiment of horse, which compose our garrison, are to a man furnished with 30 rounds of powder and ball, and ordered to be in the barracks as well as at their respective guards, at ten minutes warning, to rush upon the public and deal destruction. Spies are posted in all parts of the town; groups of more than three, though of the most respectable citizens, are not suffered to stop and converse within forty yards of the military posts and picquets; and nothing is now wanting completely to establish the happiness and security of Dublin, but the proclamation of martial law.

Fain would I praise
Great Rutland's rule, and Ireland's happy days.
PHILIPS, &c.

B O S T O N, May 17.

On Sunday the ad instant, two persons accidentally discovered in Danvers the retreat of a gang of thieves and robbers. Its situation is in the woods, about a mile northwardly from the Boston road, towards Lynn, and is a kind of cavern formed by huge rocks, and of very difficult and dangerous access. It appeared, by the quantity of stores, to have been occupied by its infamous inhabitants for a considerable time, though none of them were then seen. There were several cooking utensils, some fire, fragments of fresh meat, &c.

May 24. A young gentleman has lately received the medal struck at Paris, under the direction of his excellency Dr. Franklin, in 1782. It represents, on one side, a beautiful head, whose tresses are flowing, to denote that it is in action. Near it are the cap and spear, emblems of liberty. In the exergue, *libertas americana*. Below, 4th of July, 1776. On the other side, an infant Hercules rises from his father's buckler, shewing that we have been nursed in war, and destroys two serpents, alluding to the two armies captured at Saratoga and York-town; the dates of these capitulations are beneath. Great-Britain, under the figure of a leopard, attacks the child, who is defended by a Minerva, bearing the lilies on her shield, and characterising the generous assistance we have received from our respectable allies the French. The legend, *non sine diis animas infans* is a line of Horace, importing, that the courageous infant was not without divine assistance.

This medal is intended as a lasting monument of the memorable events of which it is emblematical, and of the important aids afforded to America, in her generous struggle, by her noble benefactor. It is most beautifully executed in bronze, and reflects the highest honour on its respectable inventor.

May 27. Tuesday last arrived here, the ship United States, James Scott, Esq; commander, in thirty-seven days from Falmouth, in whom came passengers, madam Hayley (sister to Mr. Wilkes) and family, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Barrett, the reverend Mr. Smith, Dr. Moyse, Mr. Roach, Mr. Marston, Mr. Wheelwright, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Cutler, and Mr. Martin.

Late accounts from Europe say, that the dean of Gloucester gave it as his opinion, "that by the great innovations now attempting to be introduced into the constitution, the British empire will be as surely overturned, and as truly set to sale to the highest bidder, within the walls of the house of commons, as the Roman empire was by the Praetorian guards, during the declension of that unwieldy, falling state."

P R O V I D E N C E, May 15.

Captain Handy, in the ship Antonietta, arrived here on Tuesday last from Cape Francois. He informs, that captain Latham, of the brig —, belonging to Bolton, died on the 17th ult. at the Cape; his death was occasioned by a wound he received ten days before, from a handspike which fell from the main-top.

May 20. Friday last arrived here captain Smith, in the sloop Peace and Plenty, of this port, in 29 days from St. Croix. Captain Smith informs, that captain Sisson, in the brig Happy Return, arrived at St. Croix before he left it; that captain Sisson, on his passage, fortunately came across a large French ship, which had sprung a leak, and was then sinking very fast; he with difficulty, it blowing very heavy, saved the crew, 29 in number, and carried them into St. Croix. Captain Smith cannot recollect the name of the ship or the captain's name; but says she was laden with sugars, and bound from Hispaniola for France.

H A R T F O R D, May 15.

Last Wednesday the important question of granting an impost agreeably to the recommendation of congress, was brought forward in the house of representatives. The debates were managed with manliness and candour suited to the magnitude of the subject; the doors were open to the anxious curiosity of the spectators, and after a full discussion, the yeas and nays were required, when a majority for the impost was 51.

Never did people in general feel more satisfaction at any public measure, than in consequence of this act. Every well wisher to the continental union, must feel, every hour, the necessity of harmonious concert in continental measures; the absolute necessity of unanimity and vigour in all our federal operations. That paltry jealousy of power in a body, which is eligible by the people or their legal representatives, can be annihilated

or changed by the popular breath, and is necessarily changed once in three years; a body, where power is restricted by specific limits prescribed by the people; a body, accountable to their constituents for all their conduct; that paltry unnatural jealousy of power in such a body, is pregnant with more mischief to the United States, than legions of disciplined troops. Next to the jealous disposition, the selfishness of particular States may be ranked as the greatest inconvenience in our union. Should any individual State, from motives of local interest, refuse to comply with this equally just, equitable and salutary measure, such refusal must at any rate retard the fulfilment of our public engagements, and most probably end in the creation of some compulsory power on the continent, which shall oblige the States to act in concert, or, what is more to be dreaded, terminate in a total dissolution of our federal government.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Extra of a letter from Scotland, dated March 24, 1784.

"Every thing in this country is in a state of confusion, and patriots seem determined to clip the wings of the nobility, who, by means of the influence their large possessions give them, have directed for some time the fate of all the elections for members both for counties and boroughs. The gentlemen, taking their cue from the leader of the house of commons, have determined, that no man recommended or countenanced by any peer, shall be returned as a member of parliament. They have also resolved, at a very full meeting held some days ago at Edinburgh, that in a variety of instances, the articles of the union have been deviated from, and that it was the opinion of the meeting, that Scotland had not a sufficient number of representatives, and that a peremptory demand should be made to have two representatives for each county, one for Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and one for each of the boroughs; and that if those just requests were refused, such measures be followed, as may be necessary to support the dignity of the country in its original lustre."

June 2. Saturday morning last, John Way, Esq; of Newtown, Long-Island, put an end to his life. He was observed to be very cheerful all the morning, and not long before he perpetrated the horrid scene, went into the kitchen and said, "Girls, you must take care of yourselves, for I am done for," and immediately went away from them; soon after they heard a groaning noise, and much alarmed, went to see where it was, but supposing it to be in the cellar, could make no discovery of any thing; some time afterwards one of the girls having occasion to go into an adjacent room, found him dead, his throat being cut; no circumstances as yet have been heard of, that could induce him thus to destroy himself, and abandon ease and affluence. The considerate man, while he detests the depravity of human nature, in arrogating a power due to the just and Omnipotent Ruler of the universe, will veil this melancholy scene with pity, and bury in oblivion an act to be alone attributed to lunacy. He has left an only daughter, and it is said, that by a will which is since found, his whole estate is left to a distant relation, and his daughter made no other provision for, than that of being brought up genteelly.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

Tuesday afternoon we had a severe thunder gust, in which the house of Samuel Wharton, Esq; opposite Almond-street, a wooden building near the house of employment, and the ship America, captain Keeler, laying at Huddell's wharf, were struck with lightning; as were two houses in Second-street, above Vine-street, in one of which a Mrs. Bock was killed: she had a child in her arms at the time, but it received no damage.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated March 25, 1784.

"Probably you may expect a little political information. I am sorry in the extreme to acquaint you, as matters appear to me, that this so hitherto universally admired constitution approaches precipitately to its annihilation. The king, illegally, by his influence, prevented Mr. Fox's East-India bill passing the house of lords. The commons, tenacious of their privilege, took fire thereat. His majesty (or what shall I call him) immediately dismissed his ministry, and forced another on them, who had not their confidence. They repeatedly addressed the crown for a broad and efficient administration, and one that had their confidence. He refused their constitutional request, in a manner that can only be equalled by the insolence of the minister of the moment, Mr. Pitt; and this day, notwithstanding the urgency of public business, and the tottering state of public credit, there being more than thirty millions unfunded, the parliament of Great-Britain was dissolved, in hopes that a more subservient one will be chosen. Should that be the case, our government will be immediately changed to a monarchy in effect, though the appearance may be preserved. If otherwise (as the king has the virtue of perseverance in a most wonderful degree) a civil war, I think, must inevitably take place. As I have a horrid dislike to either, have prepared a sum of money to support myself and family in some other part of the world. I wish Philadelphia was not so remote—a spot and people I prefer to all others, except my own country on its usual terms.—The people at large are perfectly ignorant of the present dispute. They conceive it to be between Fox and Pitt, for power;—when the real contest is neither more or less, than the crown against the constitution. The people, from their ignorance of the subject, are nine out of ten for the king, and a great many addresses have been presented to the throne, thanking him for the late dismissal of his ministers: but when their eyes are open (and I think it will not be long before they are) a certain gentleman must alter his conduct, or he will be obliged to retire to a certain part of the continent of Europe, and finish a wretched life, which had it never been called into existence had been happy for millions of mankind."

ANNAPOLIS, June 17.

The schooner John, captain Daniel Darby, of Philadelphia, we hear, is arrived at Dominica, with a cargo of slaves from the coast of Africa.

Captain Cranston, from Antigua, on the 23d ult. 60 leagues east of Cape Henry, spoke the ship Hamburg,

captain Paul, from Baltimore for Hamburg, out two days, all well.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, December 21, 1782.

ON the report of the superintendent of finance, to whom was referred a report of a committee on a letter of the 2d of August from the said superintendent,

Resolved, That the commissioner for settling accounts according to the act of the 20th of February last, do receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States, at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

Extra from the journal of congress.

April 27. The report of the grand committee appointed to prepare and report to congress, the arrears of interest on the national debt, together with the expenses for the year 1784, and a requisition of money on the States for discharging the same, being amended to read as follows,

Resolved, That there will be wanting for arrears of interest on the national debt to the end of the year 1783, and for the interest of the foreign debt and services of the present year 1784, from the first to the last day thereof inclusive, the following sums, expressed in dollars, tenths and hundredths of dollars.

The civil department,	107,525.33
The military department,	200,000
The marine department,	30,000
Purchases of the Indian rights of soil, and the incidental expenses,	60,000
Contingencies,	60,000
	457,525.33

Debts contracted and still unpaid for services of 1782 and 1783, 1,000,000

Interest on the national debt as follows.

1783. FOREIGN DEBT.

Dec. 31. Three years interest on the Spanish loan of 1,500,000 dollars, at five per cent.	22,500
Dec. 31. Spanish loan, one year, to the farmers general of France,	7,500
1784. livres 846,710.5,	7,840
June 1. Dutch loan of 1,800,000 florins, at 5 per cent.	35,000
Sept 3. French loan of 24 million livres, at ditto	222,000
Nov. 5. Dutch loan of 10 million livres, guaranteed by France,	74,074
Dec. 31. Spanish loan, Farmers general of France,	7,500
	7,840
	384,254

1783. DOMESTIC DEBT.

Dec. 31. Loan-office debt, 11,473,802.26, at 6 per cent.	1,184,176
Liquidated debt, 701,404, at ditto,	21,042
Ar. debt, 5,635,618, at ditto,	676,272
	1,881,490
Deduct the requisition of Sept. 4, 1783,	1,200,000
	681,490

1783. Dec. 31. Loan-office debt,	749,050
Liquidated debt,	42,084
Unliquidated debt, estimated, at 8 million dollars, suppose one third now liquidated,	160,000
Army debt,	338,136
	1,289,270

Total, 3,812,539.33

The committee were apprised, that the resolutions of congress of April the 18th, 1783, had recommended to the several States the raising an annual revenue, for the purpose of discharging the principal and interest of the national debt, by the establishment of certain imposts, and providing supplementary funds for a given term of years, to be raised in such a way as they might judge most convenient; but it occurred to them, that those recommendations were still under suspense with several of the legislatures, some of them having as yet acceded to the impost only, and others decided neither on the impost nor supplementary funds; that however desirable a compliance therewith is, for the preservation of our faith, and establishment of a national credit, yet as time has already elapsed, and more must elapse before their final confirmation can be hoped, as, after it shall be obtained, time will also be requisite to advance the plan to the term of actual collection, good faith requires, that in the mean while other measures should be resorted to, for the purpose of discharging the growing interest.

In the statement of the interest due at the close of the year 1783, the committee have supposed its amount lessened by 1,500,000 dollars, required and appropriated by the resolutions of congress of September the 4th and 10th, 1783, and appropriated to the sole purpose of paying the interest of the public debt. This requisition gave licence to the States to apply so much as should be necessary of their respective quotas of it, to the payment of interest due on certificates issued from the loan-office of their own States, and other liquidated debts of the United States contracted therein. Hence they suppose it has happened, that the actual payments of these quotas have been uncommunicated to the office of finance for the United States. The committee are of opinion, that the States should be desired to communicate to the superintendent of finance, the payments they have made under this requisition, and where they have been incomplete, to hasten their completion, as the States still

relied on by congress for the discharge of that part of the interest of the public debt.—And while on this subject, they beg leave to add, that from the representation to congress by the minister of France, referred to this committee, they learn, that in some of the States a discrimination has taken place between the citizens of their own and subjects or citizens of other countries, which was not authorized by the said resolution: They are of opinion, that such States should be required to revise and reform their proceedings herein, and to extend the benefits both past and future of this provision equally and impartially to all persons within its description.

Your committee then came to consider, in what way it would be best to call for the sums requisite for the services before stated; and they thought it their duty in the first place to enquire, whether no surpluses might remain on former requisitions of congress, after the purposes were effected to which they were originally appropriated; under an assurance, that it would be both the duty and sense of congress, to apply such surpluses, in every instance, towards lessening the next requisitions on the States. They found, in fact, that such a surplus would remain on the requisition of October 30, 1781, for eight millions of dollars for the services of the ensuing year, and that this surplus would be great from the following circumstances:—That requisition was estimated, on supposition that the continental army would be completed by the States to its full establishment; and that clothing, subsistence, and other necessities for such an army, must of course be provided. The States were far short of producing such an army. Hence the calls for money were proportionally abridged. It was estimated too on the further supposition, that we might be disappointed in the endeavours we were then exerting to borrow money both at home and abroad, and of course that the whole must be supplied by taxes. Loans however were obtained, and the surplus increased by this second cause. A third circumstance has further enlarged it. The payments on this requisition have been small and slow. Hence, instead of money, those who served and supplied the United States have received certificates only that money is due to them, and these debts have been transferred to the fund proposed to be raised by way of impost; so that though the debts exist, they are removed from this to another fund. To know then the amount of this surplus, the committee extended their enquiries to the sums actually received under this requisition, the purposes to which they have been applied, and the anticipations thereof still unfulfilled. They found that 1,486,511.71 only of the eight millions of dollars had been received at the treasury at the close of the year 1783; that these had been applied to the services of the years 1782 and 1783, and that for other services of the same years, debts were contracted to the amount of about one million of dollars more, which depend for their discharge on further receipts under this requisition; a statement of the expenditures of which sums should be made out and forwarded to the legislatures of the several States. Your committee, then, are of opinion, that a surplus of 5,513,488.28 dollars will remain of this requisition, after answering all the demands which actually arose against it, which were not answered by other means, nor transferred to other funds; and that this surplus ought to be applied, so far as it will go, to the common purposes of the United States, so as to prevent new requisitions on them till the old shall have been exhausted, and to shew to those who may have paid their whole quota of any requisition, that they will not be called on anew, till all the other States shall in like manner have paid up their quotas.

Your committee found also that there was a requisition of Congress of October 16, 1782, for two millions of dollars for the services of the year 1783, on which some small payments had been tendered, but that the superintendent of finance had found it better to receive and credit them as part of the eight millions. They are accordingly comprehended in the sum before stated to have been paid in under that head.

Having thus stated the demands existing against the States, the committee would have performed but half their duty, had they passed over unnoticed their condition to pay them. Their abilities must be measured in weighing their burthens. Their creditors themselves will view them just relieved from the ravages of predatory armies, returning from an attendance on camps, to the culture of their fields—beginning to sow, but not yet having reaped—exhausted of necessities and habitual comforts, and therefore needing new supplies out of the first proceeds of their labour. Forbearance then, to a certain degree, will suggest itself to them. Congress, intrusted with the dispensation of justice between the public and its creditors, will suppose both parties desirous that their mutual situations should be considered and accommodated. Your committee are of opinion, that if the whole balances of the two requisitions of eight and of two millions, should be rigorously called into payment within the course of the present year, a compliance with such call would produce much distress; and that a proportion short of this should be fixed on, within the reach of the least as well as of the most able States. They propose therefore that the States be required to furnish within the course of the present year, such part of their deficiencies under the requisition of eight millions, as, with their payments to the close of the last year, will make up one half of their original quota thereof: And that these payments be appropriated in conformity with the statement in the first part of this report, giving generally, where accommodation cannot be effected among the several objects, a preference according to the order in which they are arranged in the said statement.

But while this proportion of former deficiencies is of necessity called for, under the pressure of demands which will admit neither denial nor delay, and the punctual compliance of every State is expected, to enable the federal administration with certainty to satisfy these demands, it is earnestly and warmly recommended to the able States to go as far beyond this proportion in specie, as their happier situation will admit, under an assurance that such further contributions will be applied towards discharging the public debt agreeably to the preceding statement, and will be placed to their credit in the next requisitions, with interest thereon from the time of payment; and also that before any further demand is made upon the States, under the requisition for two millions of dollars, or the requisition for eight millions of

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dollars, congress will revise the quotas of the several states mentioned in the said requisitions respectively, and will make them agreeable to justice, upon the best information congress may have when such demand is made. But as all our exertions will probably fall short of their full object, in that case it is believed, that the public creditors, seeing the load of interest accumulated during the war greater than can be discharged in the first year of peace, will be contented for the present to receive the earlier part of these arrears, and to rely for the residue on the efforts of the ensuing year.

Individual states have at times thought it hard that while, in their own opinion, they were in advance for the United States on accounts existing and unsettled between them, they should yet be called on to furnish actual contributions of money. The committee observe in answer to this, first, that almost every state thinks itself in advance: And secondly, that it has been the constant wish of congress that these accounts should be settled, and the contributions of each be known and credited. They have accordingly taken measures, and will continue their endeavours to effect these settlements: And as a further encouragement to hasten this desirable work, the committee are of opinion Congress should declare, that so soon as these accounts shall be settled, and it shall appear in favour of what states balances arise, such states shall have credit for the same in the requisitions next ensuing.

But it will be necessary to remind the states, that no materials have yet been furnished to enable congress to adjust the ultimate ratio in which the expenditures of the late war shall be apportioned on the states. The confederation directs, that this shall be regulated by the value of the lands in the several states, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Experiments made however since the date of that instrument, for the purposes of ordinary taxation, had induced doubts as to the practicability of this rule of apportionment; yet congress thought it their duty to give it fair trial, and recommended to the several states on the 17th of February 1783, to furnish an account of their lands, buildings and number of inhabitants, whereon they might proceed to estimate their respective quotas: but apprehending that the incompetence of the rule would immediately shew itself, and desirous that no time should be unnecessarily lost, they followed it with another recommendation of the 18th of April 1783, to substitute in lieu of that article in the confederation another, which should make the number of inhabitants, under certain modifications, the measure of contribution for each state. Both these propositions are still under reference to the several legislatures; the latter accompanied by the earnest wishes and preference of congress, under full conviction that it will be found in event as equal, more satisfactory, and more easy of execution: The former only pressed if the other should be rejected. The committee are informed that the states of Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Carolina, have acceded to the alteration proposed; but have no evidence that the other states have as yet decided thereon. As it is necessary that the one or the other measure should be immediately resorted to, they are of opinion it should be recommended to the legislatures which have not yet decided between them, to come to decision at their next meeting.

In order to present to the eye a general view of the several existing requisitions, and of the payments made under them, the committee has (subjoined them in the form of a table, wherein the 1st column enumerates the states; the 2d the apportionment of the 1,200,000 dollars; the 3d that of the 8 millions; the 4th that of the 3 millions; the 5th the sums paid by the several states in part of their respective quotas to the last day of the year 1783; and the 6th the sums now required to make up one half of their respective quotas of the 3 millions, expressed in dollars, tenths and hundredths of dollars.

New-Hampshire	A TABLE of the several existing requisitions, and of the payments made under them.					
	Apportionment of the 1,200,000 dol.	Apportionment of the 8 millions, the 3 millions, the 1 mill.	Paid of the 8 m. to 31st Dec. 1783, in money & of the 3 m.	Paid of the 8 m. to 31st Dec. 1783, in money & of the 3 m.	Paid of the 8 m. to 31st Dec. 1783, in money & of the 3 m.	Paid of the 8 m. to 31st Dec. 1783, in money & of the 3 m.
New-Hampshire	48,000	373,598	3,000	15,799	406,131.94	406,131.94
Massachusetts	120,000	1,070,596	8,000	40,693.05	40,693.05	40,693.05
Rhode-Island	18,000	166,474	1,000	5,157.85	5,157.85	5,157.85
Connecticut	133,000	747,196	33,000	162,004.95	162,004.95	162,004.95
New York	333,000	3,731,988	100,000	413,744.02	413,744.02	413,744.02
New Jersey	66,000	485,679	10,000	56,043.5	56,043.5	56,043.5
Pennsylvania	180,000	1,106,794	36,000	173,695.89	173,695.89	173,695.89
Delaware	16,800	113,083	1,000	5,157.85	5,157.85	5,157.85
Maryland	133,000	933,996	33,000	162,004.95	162,004.95	162,004.95
Virginia	274,000	1,070,596	62,000	311,338.5	311,338.5	311,338.5
North-Carolina	82,000	373,598	10,000	56,043.5	56,043.5	56,043.5
South-Carolina	74,000	349,905	10,000	56,043.5	56,043.5	56,043.5
Georgia	14,000	14,000	1,000	5,157.85	5,157.85	5,157.85

Resolved, That congress agree to the said report.

Annapolis, June 15, 1784.

THE commissioner appointed to liquidate and settle in specie value all certificates given for supplies by public officers to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals, for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expenses thereon, within the state of Maryland, and also to issue new certificates in exchange for those that any commissary or quarter master-general, or other officer who had a right to give such certificates, for supplies or services rendered to the United States. Gives notice, that he will attend at George-town, in Montgomery county, on Monday the 12th day of July next, on Tuesday the 20th at Frederick-town, the 26th at Hagar's town, and on Wednesday the 4th of August at Old-town, in Washington county. Soon after his return, he will attend at Baltimore, Harford, Elk, and through the eastern shore counties, to St. Mary's and Charles counties on the western, of which further notice shall be published.

JAMES NOURSE,
Com. acct. state Mar.

N. B. The commissioner is directed to receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

THE JOCKEY CLUB is requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 12 o'clock. The stewards desire as many members as conveniently can will attend, as the business of the present year remains unfinished.

May 26, 1784.

THE trustees for Charlotte-hall school, have appointed Henry Greenfield Sothoron, Esq; to meet on the 14th and 21st of June, at the Cool Springs, in Saint Mary's county, to receive plans and proposals for building a house calculated to accommodate sixty boys, master and servants. Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, with lime sufficient to work up the said bricks, will be furnished by the trustees to the contractor at the place where the house is to be built. A general meeting of the trustees will be held on the 12th of July next, at the Cool Springs, to close finally with the most advantageous offer for executing the aforesaid building; a considerable sum of money will be furnished the contractor, if necessary.

HENRY TUBMAN, register.

W A N T E D,

As an assistant in a family, where her employment will be very easy,

A SEDATE, careful WOMAN, who understands something of household management. Terms will be made agreeable to a person who answers the above description. Enquire of the printers.

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands.

MARY BOND.

June 16, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Frederick-town, on the 9th instant, a mulatto man SLAVE, named PHILIP TODD, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim made, and short hair; his cloths are uncertain, having taken several suits with him. He rode away on a bright bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, long black switch tail, trots and gallops, very spirited, and has no perceivable brand. As he has been a waiter to John Ridout, Esq; for several years past, and is well acquainted in Annapolis and Baltimore, it is not improbable but he may make for one of those places, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps may have a forged pass. Whoever will secure the said slave, so that I may get him again, shall receive eight dollars reward, and two dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges, if brought to Mr. Thomas Basford near Frederick-town, or to the subscriber in Prince-George's county.

JOHN MACGILL.

All masters of vessels are forbid taking him on board at their peril.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 20th of May last, a negro man named JACOB, twenty-four years old, five feet eight inches high, a likely well made fellow, very black; had on a light coloured kersey jacket, osnabrig overalls, tow linen shirt, and old hat; he is a very great rogue, and may change his dress. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward including what the law allows, paid by

BRUCE T. S. WORTHINGTON.

Annapolis, June 2, 1784.

MR. GAUDENZIO CLERICI, having the honour to instruct in the French and Italian languages several members of congress, and a considerable number of young gentlemen and ladies, whose rapid progress is an argument of his capacity and diligence in the discharge of his duty, expects to meet with more encouragement in teaching those useful and agreeable languages. In the mean time he informs the public, that he will open a Latin school next Monday, where boys may be taught French through the medium of that language. As the first elements of speech are in some degree the same in all languages, parents will doubtless agree, that the principles of the Latin language will greatly contribute to facilitate the understanding the rules of the French grammar; and that by thus proceeding gradually in both languages, boys will acquire in a short time a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, so universally adopted in every country of Europe, and which will be of great service to them all the rest of their lives. Any person inclined to subscribe, may know the conditions, by applying to said Mr. Gaudenzio Clerici, at any time.

FOR LONDON.

THE SHIP WILLINGTON, JOHN STAWART, commander, now lying in Patuxent river, and will sail about the beginning of July; for passage apply to the captain on board.

Annapolis, June 1, 1784.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she intends to open school on Monday the seventh day of June instant, agreeably to her former advertisement; and being advised that a well regulated boarding-school is very desirable, she likewise offers herself to keep a boarding-school in this city, where the greatest attention and care will be given to the morals as well as education of all young ladies intrusted to the management of

MARY RANKEN.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the second day of April, 1784, a negro woman named LUCY, 27 years of age, slender made, and supposed to be about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; some of her upper jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth stand good and far apart; had on when she went away, a white country cloth short gown and petticoat, an old osnabrig shift, negro shoes, and white stockings; she took with her two other petticoats, one white linen the other cotton and linen, an old osnabrig shift, two yards of new holland, some few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and a pair of cotton stockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive, if taken within ten miles of home, four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if further than twenty and within the state eight dollars. As it is supposed she is gone across the bay or to Baltimore, any person who secures her, either in Baltimore county, or on the eastern shore, or out of the state, and gives notice to her master, so as he may get her again, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

BALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. She tells people where she has been since she ran away, that she is free, and was set free by one of the Hopkins's; as they had set many free, perhaps she may change her name and her cloaths, and pass for a free woman.

June 7, 1784.

To be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, if not sold before at private sale.

VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it; two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the first quality; a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Those who wish to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Wilkinson, who lives in the neighbourhood. Two or three years credit will be allowed the purchaser for the greatest part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will be given.

WALTER HANSON HARRISON.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the first day of July next.

SUNDRY NEGROES, belonging to the estate of John Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, among which there is a very valuable blacksmith; the terms will be made known on the day of sale, and the sale begin at ten o'clock.

JOHN WATKINS, BENJAMIN WATKINS, Executors.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Geo. getown on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well made negro man named POMPEY, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a waistcoat, short lapped, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same stuff as his jacket, with old shoes with fringes; his right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a free-man. He carried with him a chestnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a surfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him; this horse is well known by Mr. James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half curb bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him, and not to harbour him or carry him off.

JOHN THO. BOUCHER.
Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonardtown, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March last, on his way home from Annapolis, NEGRO CALE, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Esq; deceased; he is about twenty-six years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperish complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had on when he went away, a coarse hat bound round with white, a double breasted brown sailors jacket, the rest of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, opposite his jaw-bone; he is discoverable likewise, if stopped, by other singularities, his excessive talkativeness and smoothness of tongue. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, from

WILLIAM HAMMOND, administrator, living on the Head of Severn.
N.B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

Annapolis, May 3, 1784.

THE subscriber having some time ago received an appointment from J. Pierce, Esq; paymaster-general of the forces of the United States, constituting him his deputy to settle the accounts of pay, &c. of the Maryland line of continental troops, which business he has hitherto been prevented from entering upon, for want of the necessary rolls and papers respecting the same; he, therefore, in compliance with his instructions, requests the officers of the Maryland line, and other officers of the quota of that state, will, without delay, furnish him with every necessary roll and information which in any way concerns a final settlement of their own claims upon the United States, and the pay and other accounts of the soldiers which they have from time to time commanded, since the 1st day of August, 1780.

He further informs the officers, that the documents he requests must be delivered to him, and be in his possession some time before they can receive their certificates, as Mr. Pierce, who is to sign them in behalf of the United States, will not attend at Annapolis to put the finishing hand to them, until they are all nearly ready.

THOMAS GASSAWAY.

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately,

THE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a tight closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

RICHARD LEE.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

C. RICHMOND.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniences suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

To be SOLD, on Ronoh river, Boietourt county, Virginia.

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing one thousand acres, with a large proportion of first-rate bottom, being as valuable a tract as any of the same size in this state, for hemp, tobacco, corn, small grain, meadow, or any kind of produce. The range is very good, and the river affords a variety of fine fish. Whoever purchases must pay one-half when they take possession, part of which may be paid in like negroes, and long credit will be given for the other half. Any person who inclines to purchase, may know the price and see the land, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

TOLIVER CRAIG.

Annapolis, May 22, 1784.

STOLEN or STRAYED from Joseph Brewer, Tavern keeper in this city, on the night of the 21st of this instant, a light bay HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, one of his hind feet white to his ancle, branded on the near buttock S B, has a bush tail, his gait a slow foot pace and gallop. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Mr. Brewer, or takes care of him so that he may be got again, shall receive two dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, or said Brewer.

CHARLES MANKIN, Sheriff of Charles county.

Annapolis, May 25, 1784.

Just imported in the ship Pearce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, and to be sold by the subscriber at his store on the dock, where the victualling-office was lately kept.

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, which he will sell cheap for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco; he has also for sale Barbadoes cane spirit, old Jamaica ditto, West-India and New-England rum, molasses, loaf sugar, white and brown Havanna sugar, muscovado ditto, coffee, soap, candles, fine Liverpool salt, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

Notice is hereby given, that Sabaut Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

Mount Industry, May 15, 1784.

On Tuesday the 22d day of June, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be offered for sale, in Lower-Marlborough,

THAT valuable seat of land, late the property of Mr. Henry Williamson, containing by estimation four hundred acres. This land is of the first quality, about one half of which is covered with wood, and abounds with excellent timber. The improvements are very valuable, and has every convenience; and as it is expected the person inclined to purchase will view the land before the day of sale, it renders a full detail unnecessary. The payments to be made as follow, to wit: One half of the purchase to be complied with the first day of November, when possession will be given, the residue in twelve months from that date, on bond with unquestionable security; the title indisputable.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Virginia, May 17, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THE tract of land known by the name of the Stone-house tract, containing upwards of 2000 acres, lying in Boietourt county, on the main road; the high land lies level, and is exceeding good for tobacco, corn, wheat, or any kind of grain, and a large proportion of meadow land. There are about 150 acres of cleared land, about 12 of which are in good timothy meadow; the farm is in good repair, and the houses tolerably commodious. This tract is as well watered as any person could wish or desire; there is a good mill-seat, and a spring within 30 feet of the dwelling house, that is admired by all travellers. The situation of this tract is excellent, either for a public house, or for any person who would choose to live private. If the subscriber could receive such pay as suits him, he would sell on the lowest and most moderate terms.

THOMAS MADISON.

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years.

ELEANOR LYON, HENRY LYON, WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

Annapolis, June 9, 1784.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, am going to leave this city, and to dwell on my own estate in Saint Mary's county; and whereas Bridget, my wife, refuses to go with me; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract after the date hereof.

ANTHONY ROBERTS.

June 8, 1784.

STOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a sorrel HORSE, black face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unshod, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horse. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall be paid five dollars.

THOMAS WARFIELD.